

**Iron County Register**  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY  
Subscription:  
One Year, \$1.50. Six Months, \$0.75.  
Three Months, \$0.50.  
Rates of Advertising:  
One week, \$1.00. One month, \$3.00.  
Three months, \$8.00. Six months, \$15.00.  
One year, \$28.00.  
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Address: Register, Ironton, Missouri.

# Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XXII.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1889.

NUMBER 34.

## Official Directory.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS:  
HON. MARTIN L. CLARKE, Tenth District,  
De Lussus, Mo.  
U. S. LAND OFFICE—JACOB T. AKE,  
Register, W. R. EDGAR, Receiver—Iron-  
ton, Mo.  
JOHN L. THOMAS, Judge Twenty-Sixth  
District, De Soto, Mo.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY IRON COUNTY.

### COURTS:

Circuit Court is held on the  
Fourth Monday in April and October.  
County Court commences on the  
First Monday of March, June, September  
and December.  
Probate Court is held on the First  
Monday in February, May, August and No-  
vember.

### OFFICERS:

A. W. HOLLOMAN, Presiding Judge County  
Court.  
JOS. G. CLARKSON, County Judge, South  
City District.  
R. J. HILL, County Judge, Western Dis-  
trict.  
J. S. JORDAN, Prosecuting Attorney.  
S. E. HOPKINS, Sheriff.  
W. A. FLETCHER, County Clerk.  
JOS. HUFF, Circuit Clerk.  
FRANK J. PETERSON, Probate Judge.  
JAS. H. CLARK, Treasurer.  
P. W. WHITEWORTH, Sheriff.  
S. P. REYNOLDS, Assessor.  
W. N. GREGORY, Coroner.  
JAS. M. LOGAN, Public Adm'r, Bellevue.  
A. W. HOLLOMAN, Surveyor.  
J. B. SCOTT, School Commissioner.

### CHURCHES:

CATHOLIC CHURCH, Arcadia College  
and Pilot Knob. L. C. WEINERT, Rector.  
High Mass and Sermon at Arcadia College  
every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. Vespers and  
Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 4  
o'clock P. M. High Mass and Sermon and  
Benediction at Pilot Knob Catholic Church  
at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Sunday school for  
children at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and  
Mountain Streets, O. W. ROSS, Pastor. Res-  
idence: Ironton. Services every Sabbath at  
11 A. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M. Class  
Meeting Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Prayer  
Meeting Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday  
evenings at 7 o'clock. At Grandville  
preaching ever Sabbath evening at 6:30.  
Prayer-Meeting Wednesday evening at 6:30.  
All are invited.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH,  
Cor. Reynolds and Knob Streets, Ironton.  
CHAS. G. DAVIS, Rector. Services every  
fourth Sunday each month, at 11 A. M. and  
7:30 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M. First  
Sunday, services at 10:30 A. M. Third Sun-  
day, services at 10:30 A. M.

M. E. CHURCH, South, Fort Hill,  
between Ironton and Arcadia. Rev. L.  
FILLIAM, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday  
morning and evening. Prayer meeting every  
Wednesday evening. Sabbath school at  
9:30 A. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison street,  
near Knob street.

LUTHERAN CHURCH, Pilot Knob.

Rev. ROBERT S. SMITH, Pastor.

A. M. E. CHURCH, Corner Shepherd  
and Washington streets, Ironton. A. AB-  
ANATHY, pastor.

### SOCIETIES:

IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F.,  
meets every Monday night at 7:30 P. M.  
at Madison street. HERMAN DAVIS, N. G.  
J. T. BALDWIN, Secretary.

IRONTON ESCAPEMENT, No. 29, I. O.  
O. F., meets on the second and fourth  
evenings of every month in Odd-Fellows  
Hall, corner Main and Madison streets.  
AUG. RIEKE, C. P. FRANK DINGER, Sec'y.

STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133,  
A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, corner  
Main and Madison streets, on Saturday or  
preceding full moon. W. R. EDGAR, W. M.  
C. E. PICK, Secretary.

MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A. M.,  
meets at the Masonic Hall on the first and  
third Tuesday of each month, at 7 P. M. B.  
SHEPHERD, M. E. H. P. FRANK DINGER,  
Secretary.

VALLEY LODGE, No. 1570,  
Knights of Honor, meets in  
Odd-Fellows Hall every alternate  
Wednesday evenings. M. J. HINGO,  
D. J. A. MAURHAN, Reporter.

EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 62, A.  
F. & A. M. (colored), meets on the second  
Saturday of each month.

IRON POST, No. 246, G. A. R.,  
meets the 2d and 4th Saturday.  
Evenings of each month.

FRANK DINGER, P. C.

R. L. LINDSAY, Adj't.

PILOT KNOB.

PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 253, A. O.  
U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday  
evenings, 7:30 P. M., upstairs in Union  
Church.

PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 158, I. O. O.  
F., meets every Tuesday evening at their  
hall. CHAS. W. SMITH, Secretary.

PILOT KNOB MISERS' BENEVOLENT  
ASSOCIATION. WM. SKARLE, President.

TREAS. TONNELLIE, Secretary.

IRON LODGE, No. 151, Sons of HER-  
MAN, meets on the second and last Sunday of  
each month. WM. STEFFENS, President.

VAL. EFFINGER, Secretary.

IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 430,  
A. F. & A. M., meets Saturday night on or  
after the full moon. JNO. WEBB, W. M.  
M. SMITH, Secretary.

IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 260, I.  
O. F., meets Wednesday night of each week.

IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 220,  
A. O. U. W., meets the first and third  
Friday of each month.

BELLEVUE.

MOSAIC LODGE, No. 351, A. F. & A.  
M., meets on Saturday night or preceding  
full moon. A. J. HARRILL, W. M.

PIERCE LODGE, No. 330, I. O. O. F.,  
meets every Saturday in Masonic Hall.

FARMERS ALLIANCE MEETINGS.

Annapolis Alliance, No. 151, meets Satur-  
day, April 28th, 1889, and after that, every  
second Saturday, at 7:30 P. M.

J. M. BROWN, Sec'y, Annapolis, Mo.

Arcadia Valley Alliance, No. 104, meets on  
Saturday evenings before the 1st and 3d Sun-  
days of every month, at 7:30 P. M.

JOHN LOTS, Sec'y, Ironton, Mo.

EAGLE ALLIANCE, No. 192, meets on the  
1st and 3d Saturdays of each month. All  
neighbors are invited.

FRANCIS ALLIANCE meets at Hogan on  
the 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month at 8  
o'clock P. M. R. S. GREGORY, Sec'y.

MARBLE CREEK ALLIANCE, No. 192, meets  
every month on Saturday evenings before  
the second Sunday at Lexington and Satur-  
day evening before the fourth Sunday at the  
Red Schoolhouse on Marble Creek.

W. T. SUTTON, Sec'y, Ironton, Mo.

ELM GROVE ALLIANCE, No. 119, meets  
every other Saturday evening, at the Elm  
Grove schoolhouse, Bellevue, at 7 o'clock P.  
M. J. W. LASHLEY, President.

W. J. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CEDAR GROVE ALLIANCE, No. 120, meets  
at the Cedar Grove schoolhouse in Bellevue,  
the second and fourth Saturday at 1 o'clock  
P. M. WM. RUDDOCK, President.

J. G. HARTMAN, Secretary.

GARNSVILLE ALLIANCE, No. 303, meets  
at the Town Hall of Garmsville on the 2d  
and 4th Saturdays of each month at 7:30 P.  
M. A. R. MANLY, Sec'y.

Carver Alliance, No. 201, meets on Sat-  
urday 2d, and every alternate Saturday night,  
at the Bollinger schoolhouse, at the usual  
hour. J. C. HUFF, Sec'y.

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### Broken Toys.

W. VERMILY SMITH.

As I sit to-night in the firelight,  
And dream of the long ago,  
My thoughts fly back to boyhood,  
And set my soul aglow.  
Oh! dream that long have vanished,  
Oh! vain and fleeting joys,  
Where are the hopes I cherished?  
Where are my broken toys?

My broken toys—ah! Heaven,  
Sadly my heart recalls  
The dreams that once were dearest,  
And over my soul there falls  
A shadow, like mist at evening,  
That drops without sound or noise,  
And shuts me out forever  
From dreams of my broken toys!

Yet I dream as I sit in the firelight,  
Of one who was bright and fair,  
With rosy lips and sweet gray eyes,  
And wavy nut brown hair:  
But I sit alone in the gloaming,  
For the angels share her joys,  
But there's naught but the memory left me  
Of my love and my broken toys!

Perhaps in the far off future,  
When the weary years are done,  
And the grave has closed above me  
'Neath some fair celestial sun,  
I shall see and know the reason  
Why I missed earth's sweetest joys,  
And the playing God in heaven  
Will mend my broken toys!

From the State Capital.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 22, 1889.

Ed. Register.—As this is Wash-  
ton's birthday both houses have had a  
holiday. Almost all the Democratic  
members went to St. Louis to attend  
the Democratic meeting which was  
held there to-day. A great many others  
have gone to see the great actress,  
Mary Anderson, who is spending the  
week in that city. This leaves only a  
few of us around the capitol. The  
House has been working in committee  
of the whole as that was the quickest  
way to dispose of the appropriation  
question. The appropriations have not  
all been made, but I shall mention  
some that have been acted upon.

Under the provisions of our constitu-  
tion it is made the duty of the General  
Assembly at each session to make an  
appropriation of money sufficient "for  
the payment of all interest upon the  
bonded debt of the State that may be-  
come due during the term for which  
each assembly is elected." Also to  
make an appropriation "for the benefit  
of the sinking fund." These two ap-  
propriations take precedence, in the or-  
der named, over all others and are to  
be made before all others.

We have appropriated \$793,000 to  
pay the interest on the bonded indebt-  
edness of the State for 1889 and 1890.  
Also \$427,520 to pay interest on five  
and six percent. certificates of indebt-  
edness held in trust for State school  
and seminary fund. For the benefit  
of the State sinking fund, to be used  
only in the redemption of bonds that  
will expire during the years 1889 and  
1890, we have appropriated \$1,500,000.  
Now in these appropriations alone we  
see that \$2,720,520 of our revenue will  
go for the payment of State debt and  
the interest on State debt.

Our State debt at present is as fol-  
lows: Bonded indebtedness \$9,525,000,  
school and seminary fund certificates  
held in trust \$3,650,000, making a total  
interest bearing debt of \$13,175,000.  
Since the last legislature was in ses-  
sion our bonded indebtedness has been  
reduced more than \$1,000,000.

During the years of 1886 and 1887  
there was a great reduction of our in-  
terest burden by the funding of \$7,000,-  
000 of 6 per cent. bonds and the insur-  
ance and sale in lieu thereof of a like  
amount of 5 1/2 bonds bearing the re-  
markably low rate of 3 1/2 per cent. in-  
terest, and which sold at a premium.

But to deal more directly with the  
financial transactions of the past two  
years. On January 1, 1887, the State  
Auditor reported the interest bearing  
debt of the State, including the State  
school fund and State seminary fund  
certificates as reaching a total of \$14,-  
180,000. During the year 1887 30-year  
6 per cent. bonds issued in 1857 in aid  
of various railroad companies, amount-  
ing to \$3,720,000 matured, and \$2,483,-  
000 known as "consolidation" bonds,  
matured on the first day of January,  
1888, rendering it necessary to provide  
for the payment of \$6,203,000 outstand-  
ing bonds prior to the latter date. Of  
this amount the fund commissioners  
paid \$553,000 out of the sinking fund,  
while the balance of \$5,650,000 were  
taken up by the issue and sale of 5 1/2  
funding bonds bearing 3 1/2 per cent. in-  
terest. This made a reduction of the  
interest-bearing debt during 1887 of  
\$553,000, and a saving annually in in-  
terest of \$141,250.

During the years of 1886 and 1889  
bonds to the amount of about \$1,000,000  
will expire. Then the principal will be  
reduced that much. As the principal  
becomes less, so does the interest  
burden become in proportion. We are  
paying our interest and reducing the  
principal at the rate of about \$800,000  
per annum. If we continue to reduce  
our debt at this rate for twenty years  
longer we can see our grand old State  
entirely free from debt, and then our  
20 cent interest tax will be a thing of  
the past.

It will be only a short time until the  
interest tax will be reduced some, be-  
cause not near so much money is need-

ed now to pay interest. All the other  
appropriation bills will be considered  
very soon. \$300,000 will be appropri-  
ed to pay for assessing and collecting  
the revenue. \$500,000 will be appropri-  
ed to pay criminal costs. The  
elementary institutions have been  
cut short \$91,000 of their usual appro-  
priation. Similar reductions will be  
made in some of the other appropri-  
ation bills. The committee has recom-  
mended that one-third of State revenue  
be appropriated for public school pur-  
poses. I think that bill will pass. This  
would benefit all alike. This money  
would be distributed to each district as  
it was last year.

The bill relating to corporations op-  
erating mills and compelling them to  
pay their employees twice every month  
and in legal tender, has been amended  
so as to include companies or corpora-  
tions working granite quarries. This  
bill comes up for final passage in the  
House next Wednesday. I think it  
will pass without much trouble.

There is a bill pending in the House  
which is of interest to our friends who  
live along or near a railroad. The bill  
provides that railway companies shall  
be held responsible for all damages re-  
sulting from fire caused by locomotives  
or damage that may be caused from  
any fire that may be put out by any  
section hand or other employee of said  
company.

Hon. Champ Clark has introduced a  
bill to tax express, sleeping car, insur-  
ance, telegraph and telephone com-  
panies two per cent. on their gross  
earnings. If this bill should pass it  
will increase our State revenue about  
one half million dollars per year. Sen-  
ator Johnson's express bill, a copy of  
which appeared in the columns of the  
Register some time ago, has passed  
the Senate and is now pending in the  
House.

The committee on criminal jurispru-  
dence is at work on the draftsmen  
bills. Ben Deering and Mrs. Cairns  
were here in the interest of their bills.  
Mrs. Cairns' bill provides for Statutory  
prohibition, and the Deering bill pro-  
vides for something very similar. There  
are other draftsmen bills before that  
committee. It is thought now that  
the committee will report unfavorably  
upon all the bills and offer a substitute  
instead.

One of the St. Louis members has  
introduced a concurrent resolution as  
follows:  
Concurrent resolution submitting to the  
qualified voters of the State of Missouri  
an amendment to the constitution thereof,  
concerning revenue and taxation.  
Be it resolved by the house of representa-  
tives, the senate concurring therein:  
That at the general election to be held on  
the Tuesday next following the first Mon-  
day in November, A. D. 1890, the following  
amendment to the constitution of the state  
of Missouri, concerning revenue and tax-  
ation, shall be submitted to the qualified  
voters of said state, to wit:

SECTION 1. Taxes for state, county, local  
and municipal purposes shall hereafter be  
levied only upon the value of land exclusive  
of improvements thereon. The word im-  
provements shall be held and construed to  
mean and include all buildings, structures,  
fences, hedges, ditches, drains, living trees  
planted by human hands, and developments  
of mines.

SEC. 2. All provisions of the constitution  
and laws of this state, inconsistent with  
this amendment, shall, upon its adoption  
be rescinded, void and of no force or effect.

I especially call the attention of our  
farmers and land owners to the above  
proposed amendment to our constitu-  
tion.

The House has passed several bills  
this week. One of them was Mr.  
Turner's bill providing for a depository  
for the county funds of each county in  
this state. Another was a bill for the  
protection of employees and laborers by  
making them preferred creditors for  
certain claims. The bill is lengthy,  
so I shall give only a portion of the  
first section as follows:

SECTION 1. That hereafter when the  
property of any company, corporation, firm  
or person shall be seized upon by any  
process of any court of this state or when  
the business shall be suspended by the action  
of creditors, or be put into the hands of a  
receiver or trustee, then in all such cases the  
debts owing to laborers or servants, which  
have accrued by reason of their labor or em-  
ployment to an amount not exceeding one  
hundred dollars to each employee, for work  
or labor performed within six months next  
preceding the seizure or transfer of such  
property, shall be considered and treated as  
preferred debts, and such laborers or em-  
ployees shall be preferred creditors, and  
shall be first paid in full; and if there be  
not sufficient to pay them in full, then the  
same shall be paid to them pro rata, after  
paying costs.

I shall give you another bill which  
is of interest to our county courts and  
county officials. This bill passed the  
House last Monday and reads as fol-  
lows:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the  
State of Missouri, as follows:  
SECTION 1. The county courts of the  
several counties in this state are hereby  
authorized to direct the sheriff of their re-  
spective counties to destroy, by burning,  
during the session of and in presence of the  
county court, the papers hereinafter desig-  
nated, after a period of five years after the  
filing thereof, to wit: Assessment lists,  
draftsmen petitions, draftsmen receipts and  
statements, draftsmen bonds, merchants'  
enumeration lists, school estimates, poll-  
books, annual settlements and bonds of  
road overseers, cancelled county warrants,  
and accounts and bills allowed against the  
county.

The most of the work is done in

committee rooms, and until the com-  
mittees report the bills, the House can  
do but little. However we have about  
twenty five bills ready for enrollment  
and about the same number already  
engrossed and ready for final passage.  
When the committees complete their  
work and present their bills to the  
House, it will not take long to dispose  
of them.

### A Disreputable Oyster.

A and B quarrel over the character  
and condition of an oyster. A says it  
is good. B says it is bad. They fight.  
A conquers, thereby proving to his own  
satisfaction that the oyster is good.  
Now—Query I.—Should not A eat the  
oyster, to prove his sincerity and good  
faith? Query II.—If he does not eat  
the oyster, is not his position inconsis-  
tent, not to say undignified?

We ask this question because any  
candid answer must give an intelligent  
Republican food for reflection. The  
Republican party fought out the last  
campaign on the tariff issue. The party  
utterances described the present high  
protective tariff as a perfect bulwark of  
the nation, and "a sin to tinker with it  
was a sin to tinker." These who ad-  
vised and abetted "tinkering" by re-  
presenting an individual duty as onerous  
or unfair were traitors to their country  
and the Republic, and not slow to  
repent. The party denounced a bill  
for the moderate reduction of the cus-  
toms duties as an intended crime  
against the nation. And when that  
bill was introduced in the House of  
Representatives and passed that body,  
the party, through its majority in the  
upper house, expressed its views as to  
the right course to pursue by preparing  
a bill known as "an amendment in the  
nature of a substitute" which pro-  
posed, in many instances, a large increase  
of duties. The tariff, it appeared,  
might properly be "tinkered" if it  
were only tinkered up, and not down.

We must amend this last statement.  
The tariff might, according to the ideas  
of its defenders, be tinkered down, so  
long as the tinkering down was solely  
at the cost of the Southern states. The  
bill to which this second bill was "an  
amendment in the nature of a substitute"  
had proposed a reduction of duties  
such as would affect all the states  
alike, and in such a way that the nature  
of a substitute clearly set up the theory  
that while duties might be decreased  
in states which generally "went Demo-  
cratic," they must be retained or in-  
creased in states which voted the Repub-  
lican ticket. Well, the Repub-  
lican party won the last campaign.  
The vote of a majority of the states in-  
formed a majority of the people that  
they were all wrong in thinking that  
it was right to reduce any duty except  
a duty on a Southern product. In such  
summary and simple fashion was the  
great truth established. And now,  
the state is the state of Missouri, in the  
nature of a substitute," which came  
forward last Fall as so sturdy a decla-  
ration of principle?

It will hardly be believed—and yet  
it is true—that this bold and brazen  
bill has been, to all intents and pur-  
poses, deserted by the very men who  
put it into the field. It is to-day a  
shame—a name—an echo. A third bill  
is to appear—perhaps in the nature of  
an amendment to the bill which has  
all the three has some chance of pass-  
ing both houses of Congress. And,  
strange to say, this third bill is, in ef-  
fect, a reiteration of the principles set  
forth in the first. And this bill is to  
be tolerantly considered by the patriots  
who, but a few short months ago, de-  
nounced all "tariff tinkering" as rank  
treason! How has this marvel come to  
pass?

In a natural way, after all. The  
present duties were imposed for the  
most part, at the request of certain  
classes of manufacturers and producers  
who made their wares known many  
years ago, in the period of "infant in-  
dustries." Since that time many other  
classes of men have come into the busi-  
ness community, who derive no benefit  
from these duties, who are, indeed,  
hampered and burdened by taxes on  
the raw materials which they use.  
These men have done their best for  
themselves in silence, year after year,  
afraid to lift their voices in protest  
against the inequality of our tariff leg-  
islation, lest they should be denounced  
as reasonable conspirators against the  
public weal—and, more particularly,  
the welfare of the workingman, for  
whose particular benefit, it has been  
generally understood, the present tariff  
on imported goods was established.

But during the last campaign these  
men have discovered that a man may  
speak against the present tariff and  
live; and this strange fact has given  
them heart to ask an equal protection  
with those who earlier demanded that  
Congress should legislate in behalf  
of their business.

That their protest against this in-  
justice has been heard is shown by the  
action of the Republican party, which,  
though it be in power, can not afford  
to force upon thousands of business men  
an increase of taxes which are already  
too onerous. The party's principle has  
been asserted; but the party's practice  
must be, sooner or later, that of its de-  
fected opponents. The oyster is good,  
yet it is an indigestible oyster to eat.  
But if the Republican party must listen  
to the voice of the mispersecuted mer-  
chant and manufacturer, who flock his  
business injured by an unnecessarily  
high tariff, what will the party do  
when the millions of consumers who  
are, in the end, the chief sufferers from  
this vicious growth of special legisla-  
tion, see the disadvantage at which  
they are placed, and ask, in their own  
plain way, for the simple protection of  
being let alone to buy as they please at  
fair market prices?—Pack.

### The Eight Hour Movement.

The American Federation of Labor  
has announced that a series of mass  
meetings will be held throughout the  
country, beginning on the 22d of Feb-  
ruary and to be continued on legal  
holidays until the 1st of May, 1890,  
when a general strike of all an eight-  
hour working day is to be made.

The question of shortening the hours  
of labor has its sentiment and its  
practical side; its sentimental rest,  
improvement and enjoyment of home,  
and its practical bread and meat sup-  
ply. In many industrial callings  
eight hours are quite enough for men  
to labor; in others it is a practical im-  
possibility to place any arbitrary re-  
striction upon employers and employ-  
ees, and it must not be forgotten that

## JOB WORK.

The REGISTER's facilities for doing job  
work are unsurpassed in Southeast Missouri,  
and we turn out the best of work, such as  
POSTERS, BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS,  
STATEMENTS,  
Envelopes, Cards, Dodgers  
BRIEFS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

## AT LOW PRICES.

Go to Payton Martin's Livery for Stable  
Buggies, Hacks, and for accommodations  
for Florida excursions. New rigs and good  
horses.

Some idea of the vast amount of  
matter which passes through the New  
York City post office may be gained  
from the following statistics:  
Last year there were 128,131,755 let-  
ters, 32,310,025 postal cards, and 35,943,-  
203 miscellaneous packages delivered  
during the year by carriers, and 52,-  
694,536 letters,